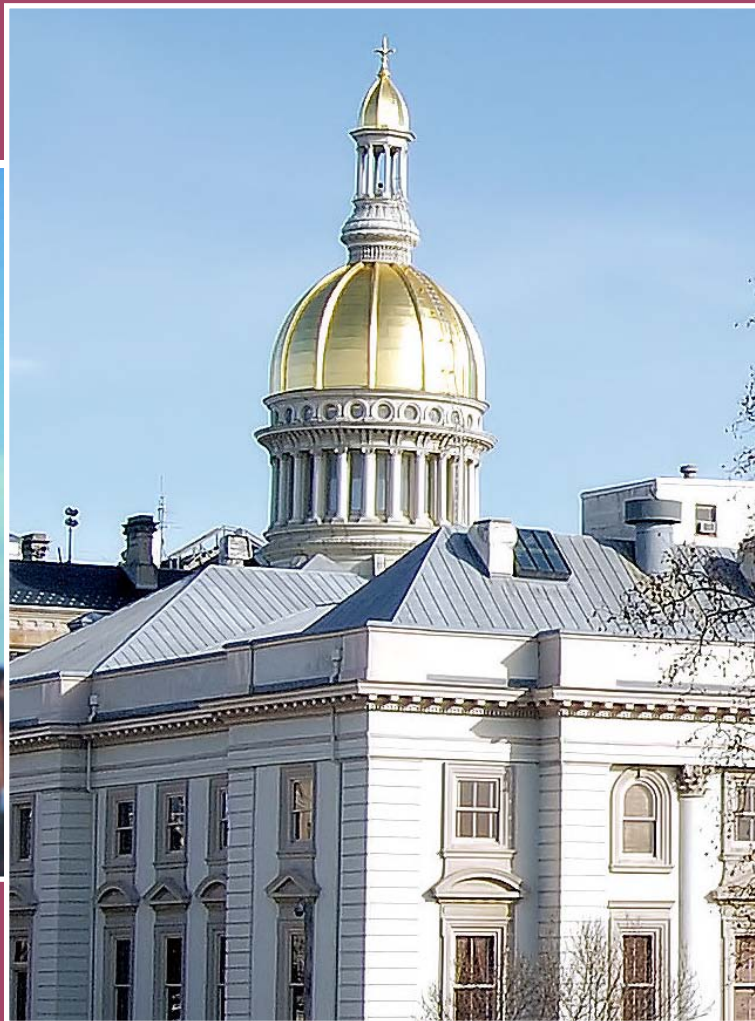


Our
New Jersey
Story



Randall A. Pellow

Penns Valley Publishers

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Dear Educator:

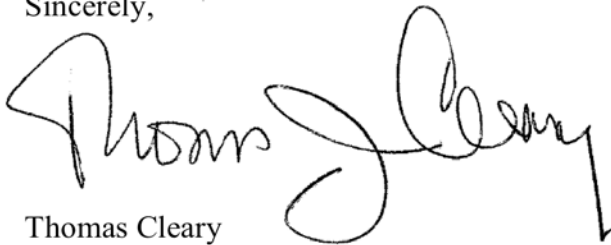
Thank you for your interest in **Penns Valley Publishers' *Our New Jersey Story***. This PDF you are about to review is not a complete copy of the text, but selected lessons that demonstrate the quality of instruction and lively format of our product. Final editorial changes are not included on this version. We chose this digital format to quickly respond to your need to evaluate the text before purchase.

The complete *Our New Jersey Story* **text** will be 64 pages, presented in full color throughout. Each lesson will be presented as its own two-page spread. Students will enjoy this colorful narrative format.

Enrichment activities for the text will be available on the Penns Valley Publishers website (www.pennsvalleypublishers.com). In addition, a **Teacher's Answer Key** will be available with the purchase of a classroom set.

Our New Jersey Story is now undergoing its final editing and will go to press in the spring for summer delivery.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Thomas Cleary". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "T" and a long, sweeping underline.

Thomas Cleary
President

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LESSON 2

Our State Flag

Get To Know Me

1. symbols
4. prosperity

2. freedom
5. buff

3. liberty

Each country has a flag. You have seen the flag of our country, the United States. Each state has a flag, too. Our State Flag of New Jersey flies over the Capitol Building in Trenton. Our State Flag also flies over many public and private buildings in all parts of the state. Do you have one flying on your school's flagpole?

There are several picture **symbols** on our state flag. A symbol stands for something that is a real place, object, or idea. Look at the picture of our flag on this page.

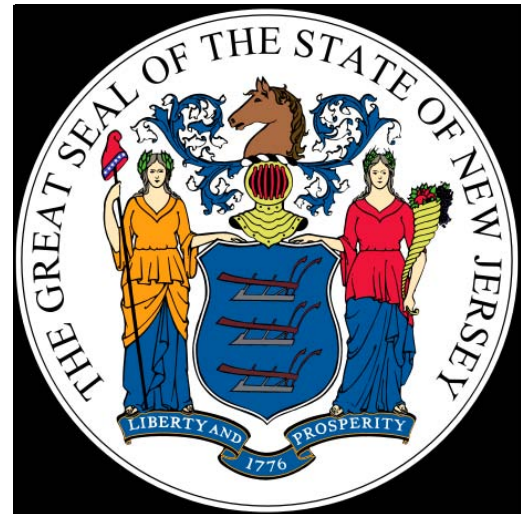
The helmet and horse head stand for New Jersey as a state of **freedom**. The lady is known to some as Lady Liberty. She is a symbol for freedom.

The woman on the right is holding a basket in her left arm. The basket is filled with fruits and vegetables. It stands for crops grown in New Jersey.

The three plows in the shield shape mean that New Jersey has always had fine farms. Our state's nickname is the Garden State.

See the words "**liberty and prosperity**" written on the scroll. You know that liberty stands for freedom. Our people like to be free. Prosperity is a wish for everyone to earn a good living so that he or she can live well.

The main colors on our state flag are dark blue and buff. They are called our state colors.



This is the state seal of New Jersey. The picture in the center is on the state flag of New Jersey.

Answer These Please

Fill in the blanks with the most correct word.

1. The colors of the State Flag of New Jersey are _____ and _____.
2. Our State Flag flies over the city of _____.
3. For what does Lady Liberty stand? _____.
4. A basket of fruits and vegetables stands for _____.
5. What is our state's nickname? _____.



This is the State Flag of New Jersey.

For Those Who Like To Explore

1. Write your own poem or jingle about our state flag.
2. Create a classroom or school flag with symbols on it.
3. Draw five symbols you have seen in your community, school, or computer.
Write a word that describes what each symbol means.

LESSON 3

Our State Symbols

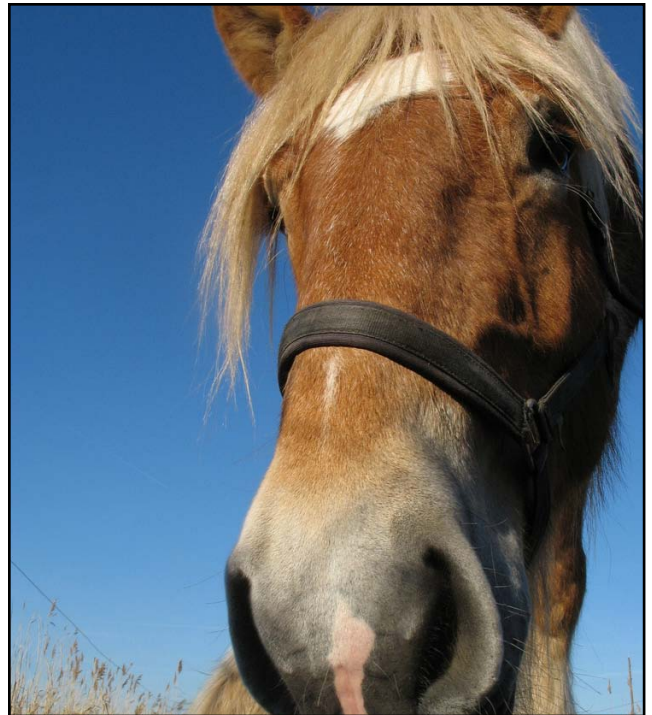
What is a symbol? In Lesson 2, we learned that a symbol stands for something that is a real place, object, or idea. Remember that wavy line that makes up our state's border on the left side, or our western border. That wavy line on a map stands for the Delaware River. Computers have symbols. Cars have symbols. Road signs have symbols. A red light is a symbol that means to stop our cars.

The Statue of Liberty and the Liberty Bell are objects. However, they stand for the idea of freedom. In Lesson 2, you learned about the symbols in our State Flag. Now, let's look at some of our other state symbols using poetry



Our State Flower

*Violets can be seen
among our meadows and fields.
Brush and bushes
provide many hiding shields.*



Our State Animal

*Our state animal is the lovely **Horse**.
Its fast movement is a show of force.*



Our State Bird

*Our state bird is the **Eastern Goldfinch**.
To learn its name is a bold cinch.*



Our State Fruit

*Our state fruit is **Blueberry**.
A pail of which you can carry.*

Lesson 3: Our State Symbols



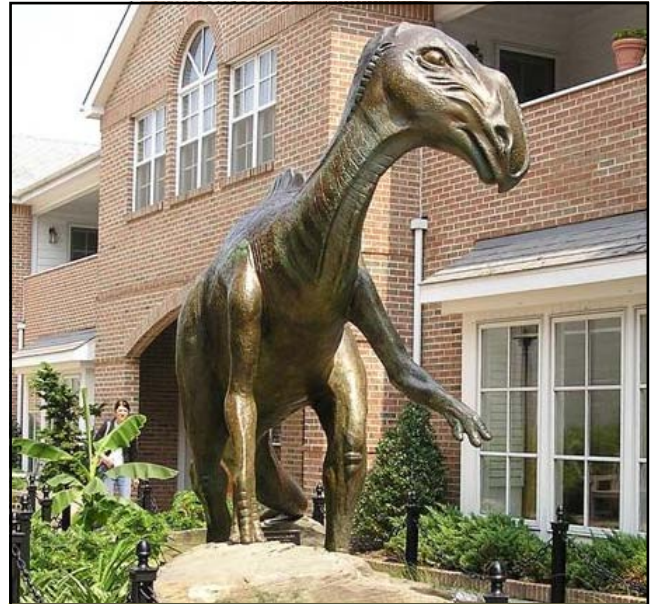
Our State Tree

*Walking in the forest to be free,
Look for the **Red Oak**, our state tree.*



Our State Fish

*Let's hear it with a loud shout
For our state fish the **Brook Trout***



Our State Fossil

*Hadrosaurus is our state **fossil**,
A creature which was rather docile.*
docile means mild and easy going



Our State Insect

*The **Honeybee** is our state insect,
An animal you need to protect,
Although, ouch, its sting,
Will cause you to give it a fling.*

Try Your Hand At These:

1. If available, use the Internet to research at least one of our state symbols.
Write a short report explaining what you found.
2. Have a classroom or school contest to name two state symbols:
A) state vegetable; and B) state beverage.

LESSON 14

The First Americans in New Jersey

Get To Know Me

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. language | 2. tribes | 3. clans | 4. council |
| 5. environment | 6. wigwams | 7. canoes | |

Find Me on a Map

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Europe | 2. Delaware Bay | 3. Delaware River |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|

People lived in New Jersey long before settlers came to this land. They were called the Lenni Lenape. Their name means the original people. They came to New Jersey about 10,000 years ago.

The Lenni Lenape were called the Delaware Indians by the white settlers from Europe. They received this name because they lived close to the Delaware Bay and Delaware River. The new settlers also called these people the Eastern Woodland Indians. That is because much of the land was forested. Today, we call Indians Native Americans because they lived here first.

The Delawares spoke the Algonquin **language**. The **tribes** lived in small villages, or **clans**, in the forest. Each clan was named after an animal, such as a wolf or turkey. A group of men, or **council**, was chosen by women to run the clan. Among the men on the council, a chief was selected. If the women felt they made a bad choice, they could remove a member from the council.

The Native American tribes of New Jersey had the same needs that all humans have. They needed clean air and water, food, clothing, and shelter. To meet their needs, they used their **environment** wisely.

Many Delaware Indians lived in small homes called **wigwams**. They used young trees from the forest to build the homes. The trees were tied together. To make walls, the trees were then covered with tree bark, corn stalks, and river grass.

Everyone in the village had work to do. The men built the homes. They made tools from shells, wood, stones, and bones. They made **canoes** from trees. The men hunted and fished for food. Deer, bear, squirrel, and beaver were popular foods.



These illustrations show a Native American wigwam and a canoe.

Lesson 14: The First Americans in New Jersey

The women planted gardens. They raised corn, beans, and squash. They gathered grasses, seeds, and berries to eat. They gathered wood for fires, too. The women cleaned the fish and meat that the men brought home. They made dishes and cooking pots from clay. Women cooked two meals a day.

The women also cleaned bear and deer animal skins. They made clothing out of the skins. They made shirts, dresses, leggings, and moccasins from deer skins. They made robes and blankets from bear skins.

Indian children did not go to school. Yet, they had many lessons to learn. Men taught boys to hunt, fish, make weapons and canoes. The women taught the girls how to care for the home and plant the garden.

Native Americans traveled over land using well marked trails. Today, many of our roads follow the trails mapped out by the Delaware Indians. The canoe was the main way to travel on water. Native Americans made two kinds of canoes. One kind was dug out from a large fallen tree. The other kind was made from the bark of trees. The bark canoe was lighter and lasted a longer time in water.



A Native American girl in traditional clothing.

Family Chores

Write the activities as to whether men or women did these things. Remember boys learn to do what men did. And girls learned to do what women did. See if you can find and write those things that Native Americans did not do.

cleaned the animals	cared for the home	made tools	watched videos
hunted the animals	made clothing	drove cars	built homes
made canoes	talked on cell phones	fished	cooked the food
went to school	gathered food	planted food	made weapons

men

women

did not do

LESSON 21

George Washington and the American Revolution in New Jersey

Get To Know Me

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. revolution | 2. monument | 3. legend | 4. cannon |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|

Find Me on a Map

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Delaware River | 2. Washington Crossing State Park | 3. Trenton | |
| 4. Princeton | 5. Freehold | 6. Somerville | 7. Morristown |

New Jersey became known as the crossroads of the American **Revolution**. That is because the English and American armies marched across New Jersey many times. In fact, there were over 100 battles fought on New Jersey land. In this lesson, we will learn more about how Washington's army fought the English army in New Jersey.

It was very early in the American Revolution. In 1776, the English army was chasing Washington's army across New Jersey. His army came to the Delaware River. There were no bridges to get across the river. He found large boats in which to load his men. He crossed the river safely into Pennsylvania. When the English army got to the river, there were no boats for them to cross the river. So, the English camped nearby at Trenton, New Jersey.

Washington's army had not won any battles. He wanted to win a battle. He wanted his men to feel success against the English army. He felt he needed to win a battle so that his men would know they could win against the English.

Washington decided to attack the English army who were camped in Trenton homes. To attack, he had to go back across the Delaware River. It was Christmas evening and it was very cold and icy. Washington split his army into three groups. The weather was so bad that two groups turned back. However, General Washington continued crossing the Delaware. He marched his troops all night toward Trenton. By the next morning, Washington's troops caught the English army by surprise. Washington had what he wanted and needed – a victory over the English army.



General George Washington

Lesson 21: George Washington and the American Revolution in New Jersey

Today, the place where Washington took his boats across the Delaware River is known as the Washington Crossing State Park. You also will find Trenton Battle Monument in Trenton. This 137 foot **monument** shows the place where Washington's army placed its cannons.

One week later, the armies were fighting in Princeton, New Jersey. The Americans were in danger of losing the battle. From his

horse, Washington encouraged his men to fight. They did win the battle. Today, there is a Princeton Battle Monument and Princeton Battlefield Park.

Two years later, in June 1778, the American army was chasing the English army back across New Jersey toward New York City. The Battle of Monmouth occurred near Freehold, New Jersey. Washington's army was almost defeated. Once again, from his horse, he encouraged his men to fight. The Americans did not win the battle, nor did they lose it. The English army slipped away during the night. Today, you can see the Monmouth Battle Monument.

During the American Revolution, there were three winters in which Washington's army camped in New Jersey. They spent one winter near Somerville. Two other winters were spent near Morristown. Once again, the 13,000 troops were frozen. They wore rags and were poorly fed. One soldier wrote, "The monster hunger still attended us." Like Valley Forge, the men built log huts for protection. They planned and trained for the best ways to beat the English army.

Today, you can see the place where Washington's army stayed. It is called the Morristown National Historic Park. Here you can see models and museums. You can also see the log huts in which Washington's men lived during the winter.

Carry On

1. Continue with the activities from Lesson 20.
2. Search the Internet for more stories on the camps and battlefields of New Jersey.
3. Read storybooks, such as *Molly Pitcher: Young Patriot* by Augusta Stevenson (1986).

Molly Pitcher



The **legend** of Molly Pitcher began at the battle of Monmouth. As the story goes, Mary Hays gathered pitchers of water from a well during the Battle of Monmouth. The troops called her Molly Pitcher. When her husband was wounded while firing his **cannon**, she took his place. She continued firing upon the English army.

LESSON 29

Our Local Government and Communities

Get To Know Me

- | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. county | 2. county seat | 3. freeholders | 4. municipality | 5. cities |
| 6. boroughs | 7. townships | 8. council | 9. mayor | 10. manager |

You have learned that we have national government and state government. Well, we also have several kinds of local government. One kind is known as county government. Our state has been divided into counties. What is a **county**? A county is a smaller area of the state. It has been set up for purposes of government..

The founders of our state started this system. When the colony was started, it only had a few counties. As New Jersey became more populated with settlers, new counties were created. Today, we have 21 counties in our state.

County government is run from a town or city. It is known as the county seat. Each county has a **county seat**. The county courthouse is in the county seat. People who run the county government have offices in the courthouse. People who have been accused of crimes have their trials at the courthouse.

Each county is run by a group of people known as a board of chosen **freeholders**. Freeholder is a word that means people who own land. It has been used since the colonial days.

The voters in each county can elect from three to nine members to the board. Each freeholder is elected for three years. The freeholders see that county roads and bridges are kept in good shape. They have many other jobs to help meet the needs of the people.

We also have other kinds of local government that involve our communities. Another big word for a community is **municipality**. New Jersey has 566 municipalities.

Municipalities, or communities, have been set up into five kinds of local governments. Most kinds of local government are set up as **cities, boroughs, and townships**. Towns and villages are two other kinds of local government. Any place can become a city if more than 10,000 people live within its borders. Smaller places are called boroughs.

If you do not live in a city, borough, town, or village, then you live in a township. Townships are more rural regions that border cities, boroughs, and towns.



These signs show a local township working together with the county government. The signs ask to keep this local park clean.

Lesson 29: Our Local Government and Communities

Most cities, boroughs, and townships elect from three to seven members of their community to a **council**. Council members serve four years. The council selects a **mayor** from among them. A mayor is the group leader for local government. Some places hire a **manager** to run the day-to-day government.

The council creates laws and rules for the city, borough, or township. Each place hires workers for jobs, such as collecting trash and providing a good water supply. Each kind of local government can collect tax money. That money is used to pay for services. Government is needed at all levels. It helps us lead organized lives.



The local government of Edgewater, New Jersey, is located in Borough Hall. The police and fire department also are located here.

Answer These Please

1. In what county do you live? _____
2. How many people have been elected to your county's board of chosen freeholders?

3. Do you live in a city, borough, township, town, or village? _____
4. What is the name of your city, borough, township, town, or village? _____
5. Name the three kinds of local government most used.
_____, _____, and _____
6. What is the name of the government leader of a city or borough? _____
7. How many municipalities do we have in our state? _____
8. Write the name of your mayor or manager? _____
9. Find out and write in at least three services that your community provides.
_____ _____ _____